state; and to aid you, I copy all and send them enclosed. I was never a member of the the whole thing having been disclosed to me a of their softs. Series as Grand Council for each State. Comberdinate may be instituted in any locality tate by a charter from the Grand Council, d by a petition for the same from thirteen as, who are initiated by a travelling agent. pay \$12, receive a charter and seal, and go to They aim at all the power—not at the balas you have been led to suppose.

now Nothingiam is opposed to the sentiments, by the aid of your Jefferson, and all your titowary men, brought these States out of ade to independence. The ends of Knowagiem are nothing short of sectarion power, they will carry, if necessary, over the slain of a great, patriotic and true class of Ameritizens and democrats. It will never do; and ment fail of being immediately apparent on amination of their oaths and tesss. Is it that Catholics and adopted citizens should be proseribed in a republican government, all our constitutions are most particular in mibing proscription?" What can come of alteration of brotherly love, prestration of all nal feeling, civil war in all our cities, feuds in liages, battles on our public works, discord, by, overthrow of republicanism, and arrest of set / femocracy and Americanism, have not the bjection to your institutions at the South, and at osee and know that the South is equally saive and thrifty with the North. I hope that a and Nebraska may both be populated by cople, and slavery be adopted in their constites. If the North should refuse to accept them, an your rights at the hazard of dissolution, that would be to be regretsed and deplored, well a mention that Know Nothing Councils is then same their associations are known by the meetves, as for instance, "Ethan Allenti, No. 34, of the Supreme Order of "78," we Nothing is for outside barbarians)—make ations directly when strong enough to elect a; and their system ramides into every businal contract of the ouths and principles of the myssories of K

r of Know Nothings:—
date is first proposed, by a member of
o the Council, without his knowledge,
ive votes black balls him. If elected,
y requested to present himself in the
the Council, when an officer appears
and administers to him the following , do solemnly swear, upon this sacred or cross.] before Almighty God and these that I will not divulge any question prome here, whether I become a member of ror not, and toat I will never under any noes whatever, mention the name of any nay see present during any of the meetat I know such an Order to be in exist that I will a true answer make to every asked of me, so help me God. being seriously taken by the candidate, proceeds to propound the following interaction:—

cancidate is then led to an officer called the Advocate, who barrangues him after this r. (There is generally half a dozen or more ed toget er.)

Brothers—The Order which has now received a members, may with all propriety be consisted as members, may with all propriety be consisted as members, may with all propriety be consisted as the propriety be consisted as the propriety be consisted as a secret organization. It is so secret in fact. I you sere placed before a legal tribunal, and sworn to tell, the truth, the whole truth, and go but the truth, you could not for your sives the name of that band of brothers among your name now stands enrolled: and further this, when you retire from this meeting, you starn to your families and friends as ignorant en you came, as far as the name of this Order cented.

common with ourselves you "Know Nothing." et it be your stern resolve through life, to we Nothing" that will at all conflict with the and exalted duties you ove to your God, your y and yourselves, so far as regards the presion of Ameri an liberty, which can alone be do to ourselves and our children by the end absolute exclusion of all foreign influence as matters which appertain to our governgolog."

The delivery of this patriotic address, the late is referred to the Instructor, who teaches he signs and grips, and in what manner to entrance into the Council. He is then of the 1st Degree, and signs his name to the refine the will do to become a full blooded Nothing—abstains from all blabb outside bancil, his friends propose him for the 2d e. After election to that Degree, he and are brought in and take the following oath:

— do solemnly promise and swear that I will not, any circumstances, divulge or make known and of this Order, or its objects, to any person sons in the world, unless to those whom I may to belong to this Order, in good and regular in a furthermore promise and swear that I will retrieve print, paint, our carre

to belong to this Order, in good and regular ing.

If I furthermore promise and swear that I will a write, print, paint, out, carve, engrave, emstamp, stain, or mark any secrets of this on anything moveable or immovable on the or the sea, whereby said secrets, or any part of, the name of the Order, its operations, the of its officers, or the name of its members or ce of meeting, may become known to those ave not received the first and second degrees. Order in due form; nor will I cause or peresame to be done, if within my power to the same.

same.

orthormore promise and swear that I will form to the will of the unjority of the

I will see conceince pay to the constitution, awa and tellice of the homerable Grand Council of the State of —, and to the laws which govern Council No. —, so far as they may come to my knowledge.

"I also promise and swear that whenever I may vote at any election, that vote shall in all cases be given for pative born American citizens only, and that I will ever seek the political advancement of those men who are good and true members of this Order.

"I also promise and swear that this and all othe obligations which I have previously taken in this ender shall be keet through life sacred and isvolate. I also promise and swear that whenever I may hear the sign or see the signal of distress given by any bother of this Order, I will hasten a case to his immediate relief at the peril of my own life.

"I also promise and swear that I will rever contribute my means in such sums as I can spare without personal inconvenience, to the advancement of our views and to the extension of American principles through the medium of the Grand Council of the State of —

"I also promise and swear shat I will never permit as urious or clancestine member of this Order to participate in any of the benefits or the advantages thereof, and that I will never encourage, constance, uphold, recognise, or support a spurious or clandestine council of this Order.

"To all these and those I do most sincerely promise, declare and swear, binding myself under no less a penaity than that of having my grave trampled on by foreigners, and to have my memory cursed by my children and my children's children, as a traitor to their welfare, to my country and to my God. So help me God and witness my obligation."

The Judge Advocate then addresses the newly initiated brethren in this degree as follows:—

"My Brothers: The different obligations you have taken in this Order, through its different degrees, must have contain save certain important degrees, must have convinced you that all who claim to be American relief to my content of the degree of the most of

This card is carried in the pocket book, and ad mits a member into any council in the State.
Such is Know Nothingism. It out-Jesuits Jesuit-ism. It makes its council greater than the State. It makes of its President more than Gathelicism It makes of its President more than describe, the makes of its Pope. It enslaves the conscience, the heart, the mind, the tongue, the pen, the purse—it enslaves the soul. The freeman will not bow his neek to the yoke. Alas for him if he does. Such is the picture. It is too true for a jest. The Know Nothings must keep their temper. We mean to keep ours. We are not done with the subject.

## SKETCHES OF NEW ENGL MD.

AMHERST COLLEGE, 8 O'CLOCK A. M., Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1854. Amherst College— Its Rise and Progress.

In my letter of yesterday I intimated that should presently give you a short history of Am-herst College—an institution that is rapidly attain-ing a pre-eminence that will entitle it to a position second to none, cf all classical schools on this continent. Since its founding, through every disadvan tage it has worked its way to the station of excellence which it now occupies among literary institu-tions. Still, its renown is limited somewhat, neces sarily, by reason of its recent establishment and its isolated location, removed from very direct communication with the more populous cities and commercial ports. However, it embraces at present within its walls students from every part of the Union—representatives of twenty different States. The opening of the new railroad within the last year, has served to form a more immediate connec

Amberst College is pleasantly situated on an emi nence denoted as College Hill, overlooking the Val-ley of the Connecticut, and commanding one of the finest prospects to be found in New England. Its very seclusion and its beauty of scenery adapt it to the cultivation of the intellect, and nature itself nurses into developing and ripening existence the infant mind. The scenery, the climate, the associa tions, all have an increasing tendency to draw the mind closer to the object of its pursuit. How wide-ly different from the bustling life of a populous city! how much better adapted for the nurture of the in

tellect ! For a time it was a mooted question whether the College should be located at Northampton or at this place. But since the important decision, it has been as much the object of regret on the one hand, as of congratulation on the other. The College was founded in the year 1821, and it may be a noticeable fast that one of the attentions of the other. fast that one of the editors of one of the most respectable, influential and wealthy journals of the city of New York, (though at that time possessed of little save his talents and education,) held the plough to break the soil on which was erected the first of the College buildings—the one now known as South

College. College.

Characteristic of almost every new enterterprise, the beginning was small, and the first graduating class was composed of only two members; and it may be an interesting fact to know that the whole may be an interesting fact to know that the whole class is now living. Their names are Pindar Field and Ebenezer S. Spell, now Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in this college. From that time the classes have sapidly augmented in numbers, and new buildings have been added, to sapply the increasing demand for their use and acceptable. commodation. The number of students in the se-veral classes has fluctuated considerably, though there have not graduated as yet a very large num-ber from any individual class, the class of 1831 be-

ing the largest, and containing sixty members.

There are now six buildings connected with the College, all elegant and substantial editioes, of which

four are of brick, four stories in height, one of brick strucceed, and the remaining one of stone. The last
mentioned is the new library building recently
creeted, and is used of the anciermants of the
town, and occupies the cits of the anciermants of the
town, and occupies the cits of the ancient personnehouse. It is built of Palmen granite (of which there
is an extensive quarry in the town adjoining), and
was erected at an expense of from \$10,000 to
\$12,000. It is of the Theorem style of architecture,
dimost a square, with a tower of some sixty feet in
height. The college library, consisting of about
15,000 volumes, oc upies the second story. The interior of the room is finely painted if freezo, lighted
from a dome above, and the books as the alcores
in three tiers, one above the other, which are accessible by means of an iron stairway and balustrades. The ground facer contains a reading room,
two rooms appropriated to the use of the fibrarian,
and the "Ninevel Room." This last is a use feature in college annels, and is much frequented by
the curious, and by these who love to look upon the
verific of an age and, seople, now lost to the modern
world, save by tradition and holy writ. These assignifies of the stair of the stair in the relation of an age and, seople, now lost to the modern
world, save by tradition and large stair. The secondary
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set of the college the prepa of fee catchibition at that inclination. These at a
maherat consist of fear large slade in the secondary
set of the stair of the stair of the secondary
stairs. I should be supposed there is hardly as college in the United
States that can boast of a catcanter and valuable
any set of the stair of the secondary
stairs. I should be supposed to a structure and valuable
and secondary stairs of the secondary stairs of the secondary
stairs. The dome revolves, thus allowing the
stairs of the second

William Dickinson, Est., Worcester.
John Clark. Esq., Northampton.
John M. Donbieday, M. E. Doubleday, and
M. E. Whitney, New York.
Rev. W. A. Nichols, Chicago.
James H. Wells, Esq., Pennsylvania.
Dr. Nathan Allen, Lowell.

Aremas Bullard, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo.
Robert E. Pattison, D. D., President of Waterville
College, Me.
Edward Humphrey, D. D., Professor in the Danville Theological Seminary.

1839 — Horatio R. Hackett, D. D., Professor of Sacred Literature at Newton Theological Semioary.

1832 — Hon. Lyman Głobons, of Mobile, Judge of
Supreme Court of Alsbama.

Hon. Jonathan C. Perkins, of Salem, Judge of
Court of Common Plens of Massachusetts.

Hen. Nathan Beleber, M. C. of New London.

1833.— Hon. W. Z. Stuart, of Logansport, Ia.,
Judge of Supreme Court of Indians.

1836.— Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester.

Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg, of Pittsfield.

Rev. Roswell D. Hitcheo k, of Brunswick, Me.,
Professor at Bowcoin College.

1837.—Hon. Henry W. Wilhams, of Pittsburg, Pa.,
Judge of Circuit Court of Pennsylvania.

1838.—Hon. Whiting Griswold, of Greenfield.

Horace Maynard, Eeq., of Knoxyille, Tenn.

James Thayer, Esq., of New York city.

1839.—Rev. Frederic D. Huntington, of Boston.

Richard S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1844.—Hon. Galusha A. Grow, M. C. of Montrose,
Pa.

Last night, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, the prize

1844.— Hon. Galusha A. Grow, M. C. of Montrose, Pa.

Last night, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, the prize declamation by eight elected members of the treahman and sophomore classes, came off with much elect. The fortunate competitors were J. M. Lane, of So. Market, N. H.; J. L. Fordham, Southamoton, L. L.; T. Graves, Hatfield, Mass.; and G. H. Beckwith, Plattsburgh, N. Y. The declamation was very good, and all parties deserve much credit for ease upon the stage, distinct articulation and freedom of delivery. The prize this year was \$30, to be divided into four prizes of \$10 and \$5 each. There is also a prize of \$30 to be given next year for the best composition from the senior class.

After the exercises last evening, there were a torch-light procession and supper by the graduating class, 22 which toasts were given and speeches made. The Northam, ton band was in attendance, and all passed off finely.

Strangers are pouring into town rapidly, and hotels are filling up. My time is very limited, or I should write you much more of interest; but if I delay, I shall not get this off by mail. Weather cool and delightful.

On Thursday I will send you a full account of the

ARMY INTELLIGINGE

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1864.

Presections and appointments in the saws of 1
United States, made by the President, by and withe savice and consect of the Senate, and by the President, since the publication of "General Gara" No. 5, of April 1, 1854:—

L-PROMOTIONS.

Deputy Paymaster General Besjamin F. Larned, to be Faymaster General, with the rank of Colonel, July 20, 1864, vice Tawon, decoased, Paymaster Adam D. Benart, to be Deputy Paymaster General, 20, 1864, vice Larned, promotice, and Lenile, who declines promotion.

Brevet Georal Lieutenant, June 22, 1864, the date of Captain Court of Finders.

Brevet Best Captain Court of Finders.

Brevet Best Captain Court of Captain Capt

C.
Brevet Second Lieut. Hezekish H. Garber, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, July 31, 1854, vice Withers, promoted. Company F. II.—APPOINTMENTS.

Robert L. Brodie, of South Carolina, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Wotherspoon, deceased, to date from May 15, 1864.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Major Benjamin Alvord, Captain in the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, to be Faymaster, vice Van Buren. resigned, to date from June 22, 1854.

Brevet Major Robert H. Chilton, Captain in the First Regiment of Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Steuart, premoted, to date from July 25, 1854.

PIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

RANK.

Brevet Major Robert H. Chilton, Captain in the First Regiment of Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Stenait, promoted, to date from July 25, 1854.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

RANK.

8. Cadet Helby W. Closson, to be Second Lientenant, vice Slemmer, promoted, to date from July 1, 1854. Company I.

8ECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

9. Cadet Judson D. Bingham, to be Second Lientenant, vice Long, prometed, to date from July 1, 1854. Company F.

15. Cadet John R. Smead, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Long, promoted, to date from July 1, 1854. Company D.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

7. Cadet James Dessler, to be second lieutenant, vice C. S. Winder, promoted, to date from July 1, 1854. Company H.

16. Cadet Michael R. Morgan, to be second lieutenant, vice Arnold, promoted, to date from July 1, 1854. Company M.

7. Cadet Stephen D. Lee, to be second lieutenant, vice Arnold, promoted, to date from July 1, 1854. Company B.

111. The following named cadets, constituting the first class of 1854, having been adjudged by the Academic Staff of the Military Academy, at the June examination, competent to perform duty in the army, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has attached them to corps and regiments, in conformity with the fourth section of the act of Ap il 29, 1812, "making further provision for the corps of engineers," as tollows:—

1. Cadet George W. Custis Lee, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854.

2. Cadet Thomas H. Ruger, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854.

3. Cadet Thomas J. Tresdwell, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854.

4. Cadet Charles N. Turnball, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company A, 1st regiment.

10. Cadet John R. Villepique, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company D, 1st regiment.

12. Cadet Thomas J. Wright, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company D, 1st regiment.

13. Cadet Thomas J. Wright, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company D, 1st regiment.

22. Cadet John R. Vi

18. Cadet Milton T. Carr, to be Brevet Becond Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company D, 1st regiment.

22. Cadet John R. Villepigne, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864. Company H, 2d regiment.

BEGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIPLEMENS.

13. Cadet James E. B. Stuart, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864. Company B.

33. Cadet James Wright, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company G.

37. Cadet William M. Davant, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864. Company K.

ARTILLERY ARM.

19. Cadet William D. Pender, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company A, 1st regiment.

20. Cadet Loonie L. Langdon, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864. Company D, 4th regiment.

21. Cadet John T. Greble, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864. Company D, 1st regiment.

23. Cadet Henry A. Smalley, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864. Company D, 1st regiment.

24. Cadet Sammel Kinryy, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864. Company H, 1st regiment.

25. Cadet Abner Smead, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864. Company K, 4th regiment.

26. Cadet Ohver D. Greene, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864. Company H, 1st regiment.

27. Cacet Staphen H. Weed, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company H, 23 regiment.

27. Cacet Staphen H. Weed, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company H, 23 regiment.

28. Cadet E. F. Townsend, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company G, 3d regiment. 29. Cadet Alfred B. Chapman, to be Brevet Sec-ond Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company K, 21 regi-ment.

30. Cadet Gao. A. Gordon, to be Brevet Second ientenant, July 1, 1864. Company M, 3d regi-

INPANTRY ANM.

Cadet Archibald Gracie, jr., to be Brevet Sections and July 1, 1854. Company G, 4th regiment.

31. Cadet John O. Long, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864. Company C, 2d regiment, 32. Cadet Benj. F. Davis, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company C, 5th reg-

iment.

34. Cadet Waterman Palmer, jr., to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company A, 8th regiment.

35. Cadet David P. Hancock, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company C, 7th regiment. 36. Cadet David 7. Instance, Company C, 7th regiment.
36. Cadet Samuel T. Shepperd, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company G, 2d regions of Lieutenant, July 1, 1854.

ond Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company G, 2d regiment.

38. Cadet Chas. G. Sawtelle, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company K, 2d regiment.

40. Cadet John T. Mercer, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company F, 1st regiment.

41. Cadet Zenas R. Blies, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company F, 1st regiment.

42. Cadet Edgar O'Connor, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company F, 7th regiment.

43. Cadet John Mullins, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company I, 7th regiment.

44. Cadet David H. Brotherton, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company G, 5th regiment.

Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1864. Company G, 5th regiment.

45. Cedet Horace Randal, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company C, 5th regiment.

46. Cadet John M. Cleary, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1854. Company C, 3d regiment.

IV.—TRANSFER.

Brevet Second Lieut. Wm. R. Boggs (June 28th), rom the Corps of Topographical Engineers to the Ordbance Department, to stand on the Army Register next below Brevet Second Lieut. Francis J. Shunk.

V.—CASUALTIPS

V-CASUALTIES.

V.—CASUALTIES.

RESIGNATIONS (10.)

Brevet Liest. Col. Abraham Van Buren, Paymaster, June 1, 1854.

Brevet Major Robert H. Chilton, Captain 1st Dragoons, his regimental commission, (only.) July 25, 1854, the date of his appointment as Paymaster.

Brevet Major Benj. Alvord, Captain 4th Infantry, his regimental commission, (only.) June 27, 1854, the date of his appointment as Paymaster.

Capt. Henry W. Halleck, Corps of Engineers, Agust 1, 1884.

Capt. Ulysees S. Grant, 4th Infantry, July 31, 1854.

Capt. Liest. Sewall L. Fremont, 3d Artillery, April 5, 1854.

First Liest. Sewall L. Fremont, 3d Artillery, July 1, 1854.

First Liest. Richard H. Rush, 2d Artillery, July 1, 1854.

First Liest. John Dement, 1st Artillery. April 30.

First Lieut. Sewall L. Fremont, 3d Artillery, April 5, 1854.
First Lieut. Richard H. Rush, 2d Artillery, July 1, 1854.
Second Lieut. Wm. S. Smith, 2d Artillery, June 19, 1854.

DEATHS, (12.)
Brevet Major-General Nathan Towson, Colonel and Psymaster General, in the city of Washington, D. C., July 20, 1854.

Brevet Major-General Rathan Towson, Colonel and Psymaster General, in the city of Washington, D. C., July 20, 1854.

Brevet Major Charles H. Larnard, Captain 4th Infantry, drowned in Puget's Sound, near Fort Madison, W. T., March 27, 1854.

Brevet Major George H. Talcott, Captain of Ordnsnce, at Indian Springs, Ga., June 8, 1854.
Captain Augustus Canfield, Corps of Topographical Engineers, at Detroit, Mich., April 18, 1854.

Capt. Michael E. Van Buren, Regiment of Mounted Rifsemen, at Corpus Christi, Texas, July 20, 1854, of wounds received (July 11th) in an affair with Camanche Indians.

Capt. Jeremiah M. Scarritt, Corps of Engineers, at Key West, Fla., June 22, 1854.

Capt. Thos. L. Ringgold, Ordnance Department, in the city of Washington, D. C., May 11, 1854.

First Lieut, James Holmes, 4th Artillery, at Fort Independence, Mass., May 27, 1854.

Second Lieut. Ferdinand Psine, 2d Infantry, at Jefferson barracks, Mo., June 23, 1854.

Second Lieut. Horace F. De Lano, 2d Dragoons, at Fort Blies, Texas, May 24, 1864.

Second Lieut. Horace F. De Lano, 2d Dragoons, at Fort Blies, Texas, May 24, 1854.

Yil. The officere promoted and appointed will join their proper rigiments, companies, or stations without cleby, except those on detached service or acting under special instructions, who will report, by letter, to the commanders of their respective regiments and corps.

VII. The General Regulations (paragraph' 2ner, allow three months leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service; and any one who shall fail "t. join at the expiration of his leave will be considered as declining his appointment, and his name will be dropped from the army rolls."

Accordingly, all the graduates, whose a

Accordingly, all the graduates, whose appointments are herein announced, except those attached to companies serving in the department of New Mexico, will join their stations on the 30th of September next. The graduates assigned to the dragoen arm, and who belong to companies in New Mexico, will report, on the 30th of September next, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and those attached to the artillery and infantry arms at Newyort bar

at Jeserson Barracks, Missouri, and those attached to the artillery and infantry arms at Newport bur racks, Kentucky. The stations of the Brevet Second Lieuvenants of Engineers. Topographical Engineers and Ordnance will be designated hereafter.

All the graduates, on the receipt of this order, will immediately report, by letter, to the headquarters of the aimy, and to the commanders of their respective corps and regiments. If the stations of these commanders are not known, the required reports will be forwarded under cover to the Adjutant General for transmittal.

By order of the Secretary of War,

S. Cooper, Adjutant General.

By order of the Secretary of War,

8. COOPER, Acjutant General.

MEMORANDA.

1. The companies now serving in the Department of New Mexico are companies B, D, F, G, H, I, and K, 1st Dragoous; companies D, E, H, and K, 2d Dragoous; companies B, and D, 2d Artillery; the 3d Regiment of Injantry; and companies B, E, I, and K, 8th Infantry;

2. The letters or companies given in the foregoing order are those of the companies to which the several officers conterned succeeded, in due course, by their promotion or appointment. If any changes have subsequently been made by competent authority, it is not intended to disturb them.

3. By "Special Orders," No. 98, from the Head-quarters of the Army, dated June 28, 1854, "officers belonging to companies serving in the Department of Texas are authorized to delay proceeding to join till the 15th of October next." The troops serving in Texas are companies A, B, C. F. G, and I, 2d Dragoous; the regiment of mounted relemen; companies C and F, 1st artillery; companies B, D, K and M, 4th artillery; the 1st and 5th regiments of infantry; companies A and I, 7th infantry; acd companies A, C, D, F, G, and H, 8th infantry, S. Coopers, Adjutant General.

Court of General Sessions.

Before His Honor the Recorder.

Ave. 11.—Sentenced.—Hagensen and Brown, who pleaded guilty yesterday to the charge of attempt. eg to commit a grand larceny, were sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. The court suspended judgment against Robert Clemens, convi.ted of mbezzlement. Miller and Bolkin, convicted of burglary in the third degree, were sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

Rowdyism and Assault.-Francis Kelligan was

Rovedyism and Assault.—Francis Kelligan was ndicted for assaulting Jacob Blann, on the night of the 27th of June, in Laurens street, and stabbing im in a daugerous manner. Provocation and assault by the complainant, in company with others, upon the prisoner, were set up by the defence. Verdict not guilty.

Stating.—Jacob Fobner, a German, confessed to having stolen bank notes to the amount of \$135, from Jacob Taylor. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Obtaining Goods Under False Pretences.—Edward Saxe, a youth of sixteen, pleaded guilty to the charge of obtaining two sixteen pleaded guilty to the charge of obtaining two sixteen watches under false pretences. Sentence reserved.

Highway Robbery.—John Murroe was charged with attacking Benjamin C. De Forest, on the night of the 3d of June, while passing through the Park, knocking him down, and robbing him of a bill of exchange for \$76. It appeared from the evidence that the bill was valueless, and the charge of robbery was therefore withdrawn. Verdict of not guilty.

The court then adjourned.

Increase in 1854. Average receipts per day in 1854. Average receipts per day in 1853. — Aibeny de gue, dug. 11.

Decrease in 1854. \$7,906 69

The aggregate amount collected during ninetynine days, from the opening of navigation this year,
compared with the same period last year, is as follows:1854—99 days. \$1,337,606 22
1853—99 days. \$1,323,830 06

FEARFUL ELECTION RIOT IN ST. LOUIS

Three Men Killed—Large Number Wounded

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, August S.

Monday (election day) was a time of americal excitement and bloody riot in St. Louis.

The difficulty commenced in the Fifth ward, and was occasioned by an Irishmun stabbing an American. This was the signal for a general attack, which was commenced upon the Irish doggeries on Mayor and Green streets, and Washington avenue, and on the whole front of the Lavee, from Cherry street to below Locust street, were more or less injured.

The crewd supplied themselves with a zee and other implements of the sort, from the steambeats at the wharf, and with them best is the shattern and smashed the counters and everything that would yield to blows. On the Lavee, between Cherry and Locust streets, there are only one or two houses, at most, that do not bear disastrous marks of the conflict; at Locust street the damage stopped.

We could only learn with certainty of one death. It is remored that there are four or five killed. The number of the wounded we have no means of estimating. From the choris rife on the spot, and from the fact that hundreds of discharges were heard during the course of the row, which raged a good two hours in all its fury, and has continued at intervals thus far during the night, it is fair to presume that the number is large.

We have been able up to the present time to obtain with certainty only the following names:

Joseph Arnot or Arnold, a Frenchman, werking on the canal boat Burlington, and just arrived from Chicago, killed. He was not in the affray, and was shot down almost immediately on leaving the boat to see what was going on.

Jakson Fowler, mate, was shot in the arm.

James Russell, pilot, was shot in the arm.

A man wheee name we did not learn, received a stab in the back, under the left arm, the point of the wespon coming out at the left breat.

Wounded men were constantly borne up from the Levee to Broadway, during the time of the first, and such terror reigned in the neig borhood that the stores of Broadway and on Fourth street, for some distance down, were closed and remained closed during the afternoon and evening.

The greatest excite sent prevails at the time of writing. There is talk on the streets of a project to attack the College, which probably has its evigin in the heated imaginations of some terrified Irlahmen. The office of the Anzeiger, has already been once attacked with stones, and as we write, crowds are pushing down Thire street in that direction, shouting, "Borrestein I Bornstein I'The military, however, are under arms, and on the alert; and we anticipate no fur ther damage to life or property.

Eight companies of mitiffs are in readiness, of which three have just passed our office in fine ordery, marching towards the point now threatened—the Continentals, the Washington Guards, and the National Guards.

The militis companies have formed a double line in such a manner as effectually to protect the office of the Anzeiger office, in such a way as to prevent all access.

About ten arrests have been made. The priseners were lodged in the calabone, with the exception of the fellow with whom the fight commenced. He was subsequently removed to the jail, as a rescue was feared. It is said that he is an Irishman, that he stabbed a man in the crowd round the poils in the Pith ward, and then dropped his knife and ran. He was punued for several squares, and finally caught.

As nearly as we can leave, three men are alreadded from the effects of wounds received in the rich and two are not expected to survive.

As we write, (minight), there are flying rumoss of rioters gathering in the neighborhood of the Anzeiger office was another to be substituted and Fifth and Gre

Beats metive Fire at St. Louis.

A destructive five broke ont in St. Louis on the merning of the 7th inst. The Republican, of the 8th inst., furnishes the following patieulars.

Mr. John Stevenson, the proprietor of a boat building establishment on the Levce, happened to be in his shop at the time, and he saw the flavors break out in his own establishment and the stevenhouse of Mr. Flügerald simultaneously. Just at that moment he saw four or five men rush out; one of them asked him what he was doing there, and at the same time knecked him down with a club. Stevenson recovered from the blow, drew a pistol, and fired. One of the men fell, but was caught up by the others and carried off. The buildings were soon enveloped in flames, and the carpenter shop of Mr. Stevenson, together with three stores, owned by Mrs. Boyce, and occupied as a storchouse by Mr. Flügerald, were, with the contents, entirely coasumed.

We have as nearly as possible endeavored to ascertain the particulars of the fire, losses, insurance, &c., which we give belo v:—

Mr. Stevenson lost nothing of great value, excenting his tools and lomber. From the shop of Mr. Stevenson the fire communicated to that of Mr. Pipe, destroying a large assortment of tools, and nearly the antire frame for the cabin of a new Keokak packet. His loss is probably heavy; but we were not able to as criain its extent. Actioning was the lumber yard of Carr & Rogers, which, together with the office, was entirely destroyed. However, the sound of Revenson's shop stood the two story brick warebonse of Measts. Edgell, Peasley & Co., which, together with Its contents was entirely cestroyed. Messas. Edgell, Peasley & Co., blows—Their warehouse contained about 1,000 he rois pork, worth \$14,000; \$16,000 worth of Pair-bank's scales; 140 hogsheads of sugar, worth about \$11,000 making a total loss of property of about \$11,000 making a total loss of property of about \$10,000 in the Merchanics' office; on 1,000 barrels of pork, \$12,000 — \$4,000 in the Bout \$11,000 shows he had a sugar

330,600.

It is was the most destructive fire which has visited our city for some time. All the buildings attacked by the flames were burned to the ground, and others in great danger were saved by the active satisfact of the fire department.

cool and delightful.
On Thursday I will send you a full account of the